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From Saturday July 23. to Tuesday July 26. 1743.

AT the Council Chamber *Whitehall*, the 21ſt Day of *July* 1743.

PRESENT,

Their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices in Council.

Whereas upon Information given to their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices in Council, that the Iſland of Sicily was viſited with the Plague, their Excellencies, in order to prevent the Infection being brought by Ships or Veſſels coming from thence, or other Places in the Mediterranean, into any of the Ports of this Kingdom, were pleaſed, by their Order in Council of the 7th of this Inſtant, to order, that all Ships or Veſſels then arrived and not unladen, and all Ships and Veſſels, which ſhould thereafter arrive in any Port of this Kingdom from the ſaid Iſland of Sicily, ſhould make their Quarantine for Forty Days; and that all Ships and Veſſels that were then arrived and not unladen, or ſhould thereafter arrive in any Port of this Kingdom from any other of the Ports in the Mediterranean, ſhould make their Quarantine for Fourteen Days. And their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices judging it neceſſary, for the further preventing the ſaid Infection from being brought into this Kingdom, to make ſeveral Alterations and Additions to their ſaid Order in Council of the 7th of this Inſtant, do hereby order, with the Advice of his Majeſty's Privy Council, That all Ships or Veſſels already arrived and not yet unladen, and all Ships or Veſſels which ſhall hereafter arrive in any Port of this Kingdom from or through the Mediterranean, (except the Iſland of Sicily) do make their Quarantine for Fourteen Days; and all ſuch Ships and Veſſels as are arrived and not yet unladen, or that ſhall hereafter arrive in any Port of this Kingdom from the ſaid Iſland of Sicily, do make their Quarantine for Forty Days; which reſpective Times are to be reckoned from the Day each Ship or Veſſel ſhall come to Anchor in the Place appointed for performing ſuch Quarantine, and not before.

That the Places for performing Quarantine by ſuch Ships and Veſſels bound to the Rivers of Thames and Medway, be *Standgate Creek* on the South Shore of the River Medway, oppoſite to the Iſle of Grain; *Sharpfleet Creek*, and the lower End of the *Hope*: And by ſuch Ships and Veſſels coming into any other of the Ports of Great Britain, be ſuch Places as ſhall be appointed by the Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in ſuch Ports, who are hereby impowered and required to appoint proper Places for the ſame.

That until and during the Time for making ſuch Quarantine, no Perſon coming, or Goods imported in any ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall come on Shore, or be landed in any Place within this Kingdom.

That no Pilots ſhall go on Board any Ship or Veſſel obliged to perform Quarantine, in order to conduct the ſame into any Port or Place, but ſhall perform ſuch Service in ſome other Boat or Veſſel; which Boat or Veſſel ſhall keep as much to the Windward of the Ship or Veſſel, ſo to be conducted, as poſſible: And if any Pilot or other Perſon ſhall go on Board ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſuch Pilot or other Perſon ſhall perform Quarantine in like Manner as any Perſon coming in ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall be obliged to perform the ſame.

That if, at the Expiration of the Forty Days Quarantine to be performed by any Ship or Veſſel that is or ſhall be liable thereto, it ſhall appear to the Officers of the Cuſtoms in the Place where ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall be, and the Maſter or other Perſons taking Charge of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, together with two other Perſons belonging to the ſaid Ship or Veſſel, ſhall make Oath before the Cuſtomer, Comptroller or Collector of the Port where ſuch Quarantine ſhall be performed, or the next Port thereunto, or before any of their Deputies and any one Juſtice of the Peace near adjoining to ſuch Port, that ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and all and every Perſon and Perſons therein, have duly performed their Quarantine as aforeſaid, and that the Ship or Veſſel, and all the Perſons on Board, are free from Infection; that then the reſpective Perſons coming in ſuch Ship or Veſſel, (a Certificate of ſuch Oaths being made by the Perſons before whom the ſame ſhall be taken) ſhall be permitted to go on Shore; but the Goods imported in ſuch Ship or Veſſel, together with the Bedding of the Sailors, ſhall be landed, opened and aired, and ſo remain a Week, and after may be brought to their Places of Diſcharge, other than Hemp and Flax, Paper or Books, Silk Raw Thrown or Wrought, Linnen, Cotton Wooll, Cotton Yarn or manufactured, Wooll Raw, or in any wiſe Wrought, Feathers, Grograin or Mohair Yarn, human Hair, Goats Hair, Carmenia Wooll, Carpets, Camblets, Burdets, or other Manufactures of Silk and Cotton, Kid Skins, and Skins in the Wooll or Hair, Spunges, Wine and Oil in Cheſts, Thread Stockings, all Goods pack'd with Straw or Cotton, Straw Hatts and Bruſhes, Matting and Artificial Flowers: Which the Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms ſhall cauſe to remain on Board ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and not permit to be landed, till an Account thereof ſhall be given unto their Excellencies in Council, and Orders ſhall be given concerning the ſame.

That the Places for Landing and Airing the Goods imported by ſuch Ships or Veſſels as are or ſhall be liable to the Forty Days Quarantine, ſhall be ſuch Places as ſhall be appointed by his Majeſty's

(Price Four-pence.)

Majeſty's Officers of the Cuſtoms, who are hereby impowered and required to appoint proper Places for the ſame.

That whatever Ship or Perſon ſhall receive any Men or Goods from on board any Ship or Veſſel under Quarantine, ſhall be compelled to perform the like Quarantine.

That ſuch Perſons as after Quarantine performed ſhall be imployed in the Hold of any ſuch Ship or Veſſel, for the Taking any Goods not liable to retain Infection from Hemp and Flax, Paper or Books, Silk Raw Thrown or Wrought, Linnen, Cotton Wooll, Cotton Yarn or Manufactured, Wooll Raw, or in any wiſe Wrought, Feathers, Grograin or Mohair Yarn, human Hair, Goats Hair, Carmenia Wooll, Carpets, Camblets, Burdets or other Manufactures of Silk and Cotton, Kid Skins and Skins in the Wooll or Hair, Spunges, Wine and Oil in Cheſts, Thread Stockings, all Goods pack'd with Straw or Cotton, Straw Hatts and Bruſhes, Matting and Artificial Flowers, ſhall be obliged to perform a New Quarantine of Forty Days.

That the Captains of every of his Majeſty's Ships of War, who ſhall meet any ſuch Ship or Veſſel coming to any of the Ports of this Kingdom, ſhall take due Care to prevent the Landing any Goods, Seamen, or Paſſengers from on Board the ſame, until they ſhall be put under the Direction of the Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

That the Commiſſioners, and other Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, do uſe their utmoſt Diligence and Care, that the Quarantine, before directed, be duly performed.

That the Commanders of his Majeſty's Ships of War, as likewiſe the Commanders of his Majeſty's Forts and Garriſons lying near the Sea-Coaſt, be aiding and aſſiſting to the ſaid Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in ſtopping all ſuch Ships as aforeſaid, and in bringing them to the Places appointed for the Performance of their Quarantine, and in the due Performance thereof. And the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Maſter-General and the reſt of the principal Officers of the Ordnance, and his Majeſty's Secretary at War, are to give the neceſſary Directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

Ja. Vernon.

Petersbourg, July 2. Wedneſday laſt being the Feſtival of St. Peter, and his Imperial Highneſs the Great Duke's Name Day, the ſame was celebrated here with extraordinary Magnificence. It is currently reported, that the Preliminary Articles of Peace were ſigned ſome Time ago at Abo by the Ruſſian and Swediſh Plenipotentiaries, and that, in Conſequence thereof, a Suſpenſion of Hoſtilities was proclaimed on Board the Ruſſian Fleet of Gallies, lying in Aland Haff, on the 19th paſt. The Ruſſian Miniſters are in hourly Expectation of a Courier from Abo, with the News of the Biſhop of Lubeck's being elected Succeſſor to the Crown of Sweden, the Day of Election having been fixed for the 21ſt paſt. It is generally believed that her Imperial Majeſty intends to return to Moſcow the Beginning of next Winter, to go from thence the following Summer to Kiow to perform her Vows, and afterwards to come back to this City by the Way of Smolensko, Pleſco, and Riga.

Stockholm, July 8. On Wedneſday, Yeſterday and To-Day, the States have met upon the Affair of General Lewenhaupt, whoſe Friends have made a laſt Effort to ſave him, or rather to delay his unhappy Fate. The Point chiefly inſiſted on, in order to gain Time, was, as we hear, that the States ſhould make a Reviſion of all the Protocols and Acts of that General's Proceſs: But, after long and very violent Debates, it was reſolved, amongſt the Nobles, that his Sentence only ſhould be read. As to the three other Orders, they have been unanimous in confirming the Sentence of the Commiſſion and Court Martial, and would not allow of any Repreſentations being made in favour of the ſaid General. M. Degenfeldt, the Heſſian Miniſter, ſet out from hence, a few Days ago, on his Return to Caſſel.

Stockholm, July 12. The Buſineſs of the two Generals under Sentence of Death, is what takes up the chief Attention of the Senate and Diet at preſent. A few Days ago Lieutenant-General Bodenbroke had Notice to prepare himſelf to die, next Saturday the 16th Inſtant being fixed for his Execution. Within theſe few Days his Swediſh Majeſty has received Petitions from ſeveral of the principal Diſtricts of Dalicarlia; wherein they acknowledge their Crime, and beg for Mercy.

Naples, July 9. Their Sicilian Majeſties returned this Day from Portici, to celebrate the Queen's Birth-day To-morrow in this City; but the Diverſions, which were prepared upon this Occaſion, and for her Majeſty's happy Delivery and Recovery, are ſuſpended upon account of the Plague at Meſſina, which continues to rage, and has almoſt deſolated that Town. Some Perſons have eſcaped from thence to the oppoſite Shore of Calabria, and brought the Infection with them into a ſmall Village; but the Place is now ſurrounded by Guards, to prevent their having any Communication with the Neighbourhood. No Port in Italy, except Venice, will admit of any Veſſel from Meſſina to Quarantine.

Hanau, July 13, *O. S.* The King has been pleaſed to promote Brigadiers General Richard Onſlow, Francis Fuller, Henry Pulteney, Charles Howard, Philip Bragg, John Huske, Henry Ponſonby, and Charles Frampton, to the Rank of Majors General of his Majeſty's Forces.

Frankfort, July 22. *N. S.* Liſt of the Priſoners, &c. taken from M. Broglio's Army upon it's March from Bavaria, by General Nadaſti's Huſſars.

Waggons loaded with Baggage	120
Baggage Horſes	700
Mules laden	50
Soldiers	345
Sick upon the Recovery	800
Maroders	300

Hague, Auguſt 2. Our freſheſt Advices from the Side of the Rhine mention the French Troops, as well thoſe under the Command of Marſhal Noailles, as of Count de Saxe, having entirely evacuated the Palatinate, and retreated into Alſace.

An

An exact List of the French *Officers that were killed and wounded at the Battle of* Dettingen, *from the Rank of Lieutenant Generals, to that of Colonels inclusive.*

Lieutenant Generals.

Count de la Mothe Houdoncourt	Wounded 5.
Duke de Harcourt	
Count d'Eu	
de Cherisy	
Marquis de St. Andre	

Major Generals.

Count de Chabannes Mariolles	Killed 1.
Marquis de Montgibault	Wounded 5.
Magnanes	
Count de Beuvron	
Duke of Boufflers	
Duke d'Ayen, eldest Son of Marshal Noailles	

Brigadiers.

Vicount de Coetlogen	Killed 8.
Duke de Rochechouart	
Marquis de Vandeuil	
Monsieur de Pinon	
Langeais	
Charpentier	
Boisson	
Bouquoiran	
Descayeuls	Wounded 5.
D'Auger	
Beaumont	
Marquis de Wargemont dead of his Wounds	
de Gant	

Colonels.

The Marquis de Sabran, Colonel of the Regiment of Condé	Killed 3.
de Fleury, Colonel of a Regiment of Horse	
de Chavigny, Colonel of the Regiment of Cambresis Infantry	
Chabot de la Sern, Colonel of a Regiment of Horse	Wounded 3.
de Gontoult, Colonel of the Regiment de Biron Infantry	
Custinier, Colonel of the Regiment of Hainault Infantry	

Total.

Major General	1	Killed 12.
Brigadiers	8	
Colonels	3	
Lieutenant Generals	5	Wounded 18.
Major Generals	5	
Brigadiers	5	
Colonels	3	
Total killed and wounded	30	

Hague, July 30. By a Ship just arrived at Rotterdam from Genoa, we have Advice, That upon the 12th Instant Admiral Matthews arrived in the Road of that City very near the Port in his own Ship, accompanied by Six other Ships carrying 70, 80, and 90 Pieces of Cannon, three Bomb Ketches, and two or three other Vessels full of Bombs, &c. and that five other large English Vessels were seen coming in: That the whole City was in so great a Consternation at this Visit, that no Trade was carried on that Day, and all the Soldiers and Gunners were upon the Batteries. That the Admiral sent an Express on Shore to demand two Gallies of the Republick to pilot him into the Port, whenever he should think proper to enter it. That the Town saluted the Flag with 31 Pieces of Cannon from the Ramparts, but the Admiral did not return the Salute. That there were in the Port of Genoa, behind the Mole, 17 Barks or Xebeques laden with Ammunition for the Spaniards, all which the Admiral had demanded to be delivered up to him; and that, in case of Refusal, he had threatned to bombard the Town; but that it was thought the Republick would give up the Xebeques. The Letter adds, that upon the 13th the Genoese saluted the English Squadron with 50 Pieces of Cannon, which the Admiral returned with 46.

Hague, August 2. *N. S.* The Troops, which the States General are sending to the Assistance of the Queen of Hungary, are, by this Time, all assembled near Arnheim: The following is the Route to be taken by the several Divisions